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1. During 1952 work began in four new lead and zinc mines located at Rudnik, Novo Brdo, Ajvalija and Veliki Majdan.

Rudnik (Sumadija)

2. The finishing touches are being put to the installations of this lead and zinc mine, which will include a modern excavating system, hitherto unused in Yugoslavia. The output of the mine will be 500 tons of ore daily.

Novo Brdo (Serbia)

3. Working of this lead and zinc mine is about to begin. Its initial production will be about 250 tons daily.

Ajvalija (Kosovo and Metohija)

4. The excavation of lead and zinc in this mine will begin within a few months. The railway station of Badovac is nearing completion and the conveyor from Ajvalija to Trepca is ready. The ore from Ajvalija will be processed at Trepca.

Veliki Majdan (Serbia)

5. In terms of production this is a smaller lead and zinc mine, the daily extraction rate being about 100 tons.

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Trepca

6. Extensive improvements begun two years ago are still going on. It is planned to increase the power of the thermoelectric plant 40 per cent in 1952. At Stari Trg (Trepca) a large new elevator is being installed which will reduce the cost of underground transport and enable new seams to be worked. Transport of coal in the power plant is being mechanized. A system for the pulverization and disposal of residue from the power plant is being installed. The foundry is being modernized. All these improvements, with the exception of the elevator, are to be completed in 1952.
7. Trepca will be the processing plant for the output of all four new mines, i.e., the ore of Ajvalija and the lead concentrate of Rudnik, Veliki Majdan and Novo Brdo. Soon the industrial capacity of Trepca may permit the export of semi-manufactured products.

Zletovo

8. This Macedonian lead mine is the second largest in Yugoslavia. A new pump, a new crusher and a new conveyer are under construction.

Additional Mines

9. Work is in progress on two further lead and zinc mines, which are scheduled to begin production in 1952. The first, Lece, in southwest Serbia, is planned to yield 250 tons of ore daily, as well as 500 kilos of gold a year. An electric conveyer has been completed. The workers' houses will be ready this year.
10. The other is the Suplja Tijena mine, at the foot of mount Ljubisnje in Montenegro. The planned output of this mine is 250 tons daily. Besides the normal installations a road 40 to 50 kilometers long has been built. It is thought that this mine will not have a long life since it is at 1,400 meters above sea level.

Copper

11. The mine at Bor is to be modernized along the lines of Trepca. Improvements are soon to be completed on the flotation process. At present the output of this mine is 3000 tons daily, but it is planned to increase this by one third. By 1953 it is also hoped that it will be possible to extract annually 700 kilos of gold from the quartz.
12. The most important objective at Bor this year is to achieve the electrolysis of copper. When this process is under way it is possible that all copper mined in Yugoslavia will be processed at Bor. This would avoid the necessity of exporting the raw material and importing processed copper. The export of electrolytic copper even is foreseen. Up to now it has been possible to extract only 55 per cent of the copper from the ore, but more modern methods and equipment will yield, it is hoped, an extract of 90 per cent in future.
13. The main factory floor of the future copper foundry at Sevojina will be 394 meters long by 102 meters in width. Construction should be completed by 1952. In 1953 the production of copper products and copper alloys is expected to reach 25,000 tons annually.¹

Wolfram

14. By the end of 1952 wolfram and gold will be mined in eastern Serbia near Peka (Blagojevaciki Kamen, Neresnich).

Antimony

15. Up to now two flotation plants for antimony have been installed at Stolice

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and Dobar Potor, both near Krupnja. Two further flotation plants for antimony are nearing completion, one near Brosina (district of Loznica) and another at Bujanovac, on the borders of Serbia and Macedonia.

Aluminum

16. The Strmisce and Razina plants are the two most important Yugoslav aluminum plants. When completed they will together produce 30,000 tons of aluminum annually (at present Yugoslavia produces about 3,000 tons annually). Razina will have a capacity of 4500 tons or more produced by an all electric factory. The aluminum foundry will produce 15,300 tons of aluminum products such as containers, sheets, wire, tubes, profiles, etc. Construction work at Strmisce should be completed by the end of 1952.

1. ☐ Comment: The dimensions of the factory floor seem exceptionally large. 50X1-HUM

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